

THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 5TH, 1886

NUMBER 1

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

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Porto Novo (branch from Entre Rios) 11.23 a. m. Cachoeira (S.
Paulo branch) 11.43 a. m. São Paulo (per S. P. R. Rio R.) 6
p. m. Desmontado (leaves São Paulo 6 a. m. Lafayette 7.30 a. m.,
Porto Novo 12.40 p. m.; arriving at Barra 4.20 and Rio 6.55
p. m. Connects with Valença line at Desmontado; Rio
das Flores line at Commercio, União Mineira line at Ser-
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5.30 p. m. Cachoeira 6.00 p. m. Desmontado, leaves Cachoeira
at 6.40 a. m.; Porto Novo 6.30 a. m.; Entre Rios 10.38 a. m.
arriving at Barra 2.14 p. m. and at Rio at 3.30 p. m.
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first going to Entre Rios and the second to Barra do Piraty.
CANTAGALLO R. R.—Leaves Niterói (Sant'Anna)
7.15 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 11.25; Cordeiro (a holy
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Office, Rua Primeiro de Março No. 22. From 1 to 3 p. m.
Residence, Rua de S. Francisco Xavier No. 17.
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Physician. Office: Rua 1ª de Março, No. 49, from 11 to
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THE RIO NEWS

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A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 5th, 1886.

ACCORDING to the *Deutsche Zeitung* of Porto Alegre the Italian immigrants which arrived in Rio Grande do Sul recently were treated in a manner which reflects burning discredit upon the authorities of this country. These poor strangers were transported to Monte Negro, where they were left without the slightest provision for their shelter or sustenance. Nothing whatever had been prepared for them. They were compelled, men, women and children, to camp out in the night air and dew, and there wait until the authorities were ready to conduct them to the places selected for them. In plain terms, they were treated like a herd of cattle, and with as little consideration for their feelings. To this the *Pais* adds, that the same thing has occurred in Santa Catharina, which denotes a lack of system in the measures taken by the government for the development of immigration. And it is a very serious lack, too! If Brazil must take possession of the immigrants and determine just where they are to settle, then the least she can do is to provide suitable food and shelter for them on their arrival. To carry a lot of helpless strangers to an unknown place and then provide no shelter for them, is an act for which there can be no possible excuse. If the government can do nothing for these poor people, then it should take pains to advise them of it before they come, and also to advise them of the expenses and difficulties which they must be prepared to meet. A few more incidents like this at Monte Negro will convince the dullest of immigrants that Brazil is a good country to avoid.

THE opening of a regional exposition at Campinas, São Paulo, on the 25th ult. is, we trust, the beginning of a new era in the agricultural life of that province. Campinas in the centre of one of the wealthiest and most fertile districts of the province. Its planters are among the most influential in all Brazil, as they are confessedly among the most progressive. Thus far, however, they have lived as all slave proprietors have done before them, dependent solely upon the labor of slaves and caring nothing for the generous rivalry and enterprise which characterize the system of small holdings and free labor. From the fruits of slave labor, a fertile soil, and a single remunerative product, they have grown rich and influential, and are therefore in a measure excusable for the slight interest thus far taken in the more uniform development of the agricultural industries of their province.

Now that the end of slavery is approaching and coffee has become less remunerative, they are beginning to recognize the fact that other industries must be developed, to which end these regional expositions can be made to contribute largely. It would be unjust, perhaps, to criticise this first exposition for what it does not contain, and yet the very absence of those exhibits which one might expect from an agricultural region like that of Campinas is a matter which should not and can not be overlooked. There are, of course, many exhibits of coffee, but aside from these, what kind of a show does Brazilian agriculture make? There is one exhibit of native silk, which is an amateur product rather than an industry, and there is a small exhibit of corn meal, another of refined sugar, and a few horses and mules. Of the cotton, rice Indian corn, beans, fruits, and the great variety of market garden products which that district can easily produce, we hear nothing. If the Campinas planters are wide awake they will derive more benefit from the omissions, than from the many things exhibited at this exposition.

As the French packet *La France*, from Rio de Janeiro, was entering the port of Bahia on the morning of the 30th ult., she was fired upon from Fort Gambôa with shot, one of which struck the steamer forward and killed an Italian third-class passenger. As the steamer hailed from this port against which there is no quarantine, and for reasons which have not yet transpired, the captain of the *La France* did not stop when ordered to do so by the gunboat *Traripe* stationed outside. Two blank shots were fired by the gunboat, but without effect. Immediately after, while passing the fort, two shotted guns were fired upon the steamer, and with the result above noted. Aside from the questions of disregarding the quarantine regulations of the port and refusing to stop when ordered, the reasons for which will not be known until the captain's statement is received, there is one feature of the affair which can not be treated too severely—that of firing shotted guns upon merchant vessels. In this case the life of an innocent passenger has been wantonly sacrificed. It must be borne in mind that these steamers are not unfriendly war vessels, nor pirates, nor smugglers; they are simply merchant packets, whose officers, agents and owners are fully responsible for any breach of port regulations of which they may be guilty. The Brazilian government has the amplest powers in the matter, either of seizure, fine, or the suspension of packet privileges. The peaceful and proper recourses at the disposal of the authorities are ample and effective. There can be, therefore, no occasion whatever for resorting to that most cowardly and barbarous recourse—the firing of shotted guns upon these merchant steamers, destroying valuable property and risking human lives. This practice has been followed in Brazil quite long enough, and it is full time that the commercial nations of the world should demand its suspension. The government, perhaps, has not forgotten the apology exacted by the British government last year, and the intimation that this barbarous practice should cease. In view of the controversy which then arose, what excuse can be offered now? In this case, two nations are concerned: France, for the outrage upon a steamer under the French flag; Italy, for the wanton killing of an Italian subject. We are informed that both of these nations will demand ample satisfaction for this outrage, and well they may. This unjustifiable treatment of foreign merchant steamers is not only a disgrace to Brazil, but it is an outrage upon the civilized world. If Brazil wishes to close her ports to the world she

has a perfect right to do so, but as long as she keeps them open she is bound to respect the rights of property and life of every stranger who may visit her shores. She may, of course, make her own regulations and restrictions, but these must not be in violation of certain recognized rights of property, nor must they involve the sacrifice of human life.

THE minister of finance has at last hit upon a happy expedient in the payment of claims against the public treasury, which is calculated to make every creditor of the state feel a new interest in the promises and contracts of those who are trying to shape the destinies of a great nation. A little over five years ago the portfolio of finance was held by a minister who aspired to be the great financier of Brazil. One of his projects for the increase of the public revenue—which, by the way, seems to be the end and aim of all financial study at the Treasury—was the imposition of a tax of 20 reis per square metre (equivalent to 80\$934 per acre) on all unoccupied lands in this city. In order to determine just what lands were subject to this tax it was resolved to make a cadastral survey of the city, for which purpose a contract was made with a prominent engineer, Dr. Rocha Fragozo. This gentleman at once organized his commission and made the surveys required. By that time the government had arrived at the conclusion that it would be inconvenient to impose the tax just then; in fact, one of the wealthiest and largest landholders in the municipality was decidedly opposed to it, and it was therefore shelved. When the accounts of the commission were presented, the government suddenly found that they owed the enormous sum of 549,697\$614 for this little experiment of an amateur financier, and difficulties were at once put in the way of paying it. Dr. Rocha Fragozo finally became insane and died, while his assistants suffered many privations because of the losses and sacrifices made. Finally the claimants secured a recognition of a part of the bill, amounting to 317,928\$565, for which an appropriation was made, and an order for its payment was duly made. The balance of the claim, amounting to 201,769\$049, is still before a section of the council of state, upon which no report has been made. When the claimants, however, went to the Treasury to receive the sum allowed them, they were informed that it would be paid only upon their signing a receipt in full and waiving all further claims against the state—and to get their money, they were compelled to do it. There can be no two opinions among right-minded people as to the character of this transaction, and when we state that it is not the first time it has been practiced our readers will know just what kind of moral principle and justice presides over affairs at the Treasury.

THE slaveholders in various parts of the province of São Paulo may congratulate themselves that they have just escaped a serious calamity. However earnest we may be in our advocacy of abolition, and however indignant we may feel over the wrongs of an enslaved race whose misfortunes and sufferings have been so immeasurably great, we can not wish to have emancipation won through the blood and fire of a servile insurrection. And yet, this terrible instrument of liberation has not only been imminent, but is still imminent in more than one part of the country. A few days ago a Mogyimir planter passed a night on his plantation when he accidentally overheard some words among his slaves which led him to suspect that an insurrection was meditated. The unlucky slaves were at once secured,

and with the *baathau* a confession was soon forced from the helpless creatures. It was thus learned that the slaves on eight adjoining plantations had agreed to revolt on Christmas eve and make a resolute struggle for liberty. The alarm was promptly given, soldiers were sent to the place from São Paulo, and the rising was prevented. Simultaneously with this discovery came the news of outbreaks in several other places, at Casa Branca, Penha do Rio do Peixe, Limeira and S. Carlos, and all, with but one exception, arranged for Christmas eve. This shows a concerted action among the slaves which has thus far been considered impossible, and which forbodes untold dangers for the future. Thus far the planters have successfully prevented communication between the slaves of neighboring plantations by choosing different days for holidays and by keeping them strictly under guard. In spite of all these precautions, however, the slaves in São Paulo have found some means of communication and are beginning to act in concert. The possibilities of this state of affairs we leave to the consideration of the planters themselves. The fact that there was an urgent demand for troops from every one of the places threatened, and that a considerable force was sent immediately to that province from this capital, is proof sufficient that the planters are not insensible to the dangers which surround them. It will be remembered that we have long ago called attention to the peculiar dangers of the present situation, and dangers which must increase in intensity with the lapse of time. Brazil has a large slave population which she is freeing at an infinitesimally slow rate. She has also a large free negro population, the members of which enjoy all the privileges of white citizens. The natural result of all this must necessarily be to make the existing slave population discontented and dissatisfied. They see that the law is freeing only about one a year out of every two hundred of their number, a rate so slow that death must inevitably overtake most of them before freedom can be won. They see, too, that certain ones of their race are acquiring material advantages in the matter of wealth and position through the use of their freedom, and this enhances its value in their eyes and renders them more eager to acquire its privileges. The bitter disappointment which every one of them must feel as the fund distributions are made, can not fail to arouse feelings of desperation, and these, as they become more united through secret intercourse, must tend to revolt. That there is serious danger of this, and that this danger is increasing from year to year, no one will deny. The question is, therefore: Will the Brazilian hold on to his slaves and invite this threatened ruin, or will he anticipate and disarm it by decreeing immediate emancipation and making suitable provisions for attaching the freedmen to the soil, for which they are better suited than any other race which can be brought into the country?

THE PAST YEAR.

In whatever light the events of the past year may be viewed, there is but one general conclusion to be drawn—instead of advancing and improving her situation, Brazil has either remained stationary, or has lost ground. Whether in the political administration of the country, or in the administration of justice, or the management of the national finances, or the development of commerce and industry, the one general result is that no advance can be recorded over the depressed affairs of the preceding year.

At the opening of the year the Dantas cabinet was in power, though by a very

slender majority. The elections of the preceding December had resulted in a liberal majority, but as many of these were opposed to the ministerial project for the emancipation of slaves, it was felt that the cabinet would not long survive the opening of the General Assembly, a special session of which had been called to meet in March. This session was formally opened March 8th, though the preparatory sessions began February 11th. The attempt on the part of the deputies to inaugurate a system of second elections in the Chamber unavoidably confused and delayed matters, and this extra session was therefore fruitless so far as real legislative work was concerned. Much of the time there were no quorums, and the remainder was spent on election cases. On May 4th, a deputy who had been hissed on the streets, brought in a motion to the effect that the government had proved itself unable to maintain peace, which was carried by a vote of 52 to 50, and upon which the Dantas cabinet at once handed in its resignation.

On May 6th a new liberal cabinet was organized under the presidency of Senator Saraiva, who at once introduced a new project for emancipation better calculated to satisfy the slave-holding majority. On the 20th the regular annual session of the General Assembly was formally opened, the extra session having accomplished nothing. On the 26th the budget for the ensuing year was presented, which estimated the national revenue at 132,881,600\$ and authorized an expenditure of 150,910,215\$983 besides the usual blank credits. From that time on the attention of both Senate and Chamber was principally occupied with discussions of the emancipation question. The Senate finally passed a new mortgage foreclosure bill, whose restriction to future transactions prevents all relief for existing complications. At the request of the ministry the General Assembly authorized an issue of 25,000,000\$ in paper currency to meet the urgent necessities of the Treasury, which bill was signed July 18th. The Saraiva emancipation project passed the Chamber in third reading August 13th, and on the day following the Saraiva cabinet resigned.

On August 20th a conservative ministry was organized under the presidency of Barão de Cotepe, and under circumstances which led to a general suspicion that this change of administration was the result of a bargain in the interests of the Saraiva emancipation bill. This bill was fully accepted by the new ministry and was pushed through the Senate without change, the final adoption occurring September 24th, and the Emperor's signature being attached September 28th. The chief provisions of this bill are: the liberation of all slaves over 65 years of age, the liberation of those over 60 years subject to three years service, the fixing of an official valuation on all others, the imposition of an additional 5% tax on all revenues except export duties, and some stringent provisions for the localization and compulsory labor of freedmen. The budget law was not passed before the closing of the session on September 26th, for which reason the budget adopted in 1882 was prorogued another year. Owing to the change in party administration, the Chamber of Deputies, elected only one year ago, was formally dissolved and new elections were called for January 15th, 1886. Since the closing of the General Assembly there has been no political occurrences worthy of note. A *regulamento* for part of the Saraiva-Cotepe project has been drawn up, fixing the matriculation of slaves under the new law for the year beginning March 31st, 1886, and under the leadership of Senator João Alfredo, president of São Paulo, the ministry has very recently decided to declare

all the slaves of 65 years free, as provided by the law of September 28th last.

In financial matters the position of the nation has been steadily growing worse. Instead of affording relief, the additional issue of 24,000,000\$ does not seem to have aided the Treasury a particle. At the end of 1884, the bill indebtedness of the Treasury to the banks of this city, as shown in their balance sheets, was 46,020,000\$, while at the end of November this total was 62,889,000\$, or an increase of 16,869,000\$ during eleven months. The balance sheets for December not having been published up to date, the increase for the year can not be given, but the result will not materially differ from the figures above given. In view of these facts, there is a general belief that the Treasury will soon be compelled to resort to a new loan, the indications being that it will be issued here. To meet these additional charges on the national revenue, no provisions whatever have been made. The additional 5% of the Saraiva-Cotepe law is destined for the interest charges on the proposed emancipation bonds, and for increasing the emancipation fund. Owing to the continued depression of prices in the coffee trade, and the continued depression in business, the customs revenue for the year will probably fall below that of last year. At this port the increase is only 30,000\$, while at Santos and Pará there may be a small increase. At all the other ports there promises to be a considerable decrease. No new sources of revenue being provided, the expenditures of the public departments not having been reduced, and the interest charges on the public debt and railway guarantees tending constantly to increase, the conclusion can not be avoided that the embarrassments of the Treasury are becoming critical. It will now be difficult to float a loan which will more than take up the Treasury bills already issued, thus leaving the maturing obligations of the nation unprovided for. From this it will be seen that the fiscal administration of the past year, and the failure of the General Assembly to provide remedial legislation for the financial difficulties of the Treasury, have placed the latter in a very serious and critical position.

(To be continued in our next.)

EXPORTS FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.

We extract from the *Boletim do Alameda* of the 24th December the following tables showing the exports from this port for the fiscal year 1884-85.

| articles | quantities | value | duties |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|----------------|
| Coffee, etc. | 247,772,331 | 101,977,595\$465 | 7,208,431\$723 |
| Tobacco, etc. | 1,941,693 | 1,056,183 005 | 95,083 466 |
| Gold, etc. | 3,768,146 | 800,023 635 | 72,002 126 |
| Gold, coined | — | 1,534 060 000 | — |
| do, uncoined | — | 126,199 | 127,460 990 |
| do, bars | — | 1,227,915 | 1,200,091 995 |
| Rosewood | 2,245,808 | 182,515 266 | 16,426 374 |
| Sugar | 1,747,770 | 777,772 238 | 13,888 611 |
| Rum | 3,818 | 256,552 000 | 2,565 520 |
| Cotton | 130,613 | 23,319 313 | 2,053 238 |
| Timber | 33,005 | 13,582 600 | 666 139 |
| Timber, etc. | 1,088 | 9,238 536 | 831 468 |
| All other | — | 526,602 499 | 9,138 845 |
| | | 109,115,074\$482 | 7,433,698\$426 |

Of the gold in bars 192,106½ grammes were attested by the Mint, the balance being apparently the produce of the mines belonging to foreign companies. Among "all other" are free goods valued at 399,318\$020, to which must be added the coined gold and a small quantity of *matte*, which will bring up the total of free exports to 1,984,302\$520. Taking the total exports and the total of duties paid, the average is very nearly 7 per cent. The actual taxes levied may be thus divided:

| articles | rate | value | duties |
|--|------|--------------------|----------------|
| Rum, horse hair, bidet, tobacco, rubber, rosewood, timber, and unspecified | 9% | 2,070,924\$277 | 187,199\$485 |
| Coffee, <i>matte</i> , wool | 7% | 101,977,594 715 | 7,208,599 630 |
| Cotton, sugar, and unspecified | 5% | 474,460 360 | 22,723 318 |
| Gold dust and bars and unspecified | 2½% | 1,176,476 000 | 29,417 900 |
| Gold bars attested by Mint | 1½% | 213,238 200 | 3,198 573 |
| Diamonds | 1% | 256,552 000 | 2,565 520 |
| Totals | | 2,071,602,721\$562 | 7,453,698\$426 |

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The total cost of the Juiz de Fora drainage works has been fixed at 37,720\$400.

—A couple of men were recently arrested at Limeira, São Paulo, for passing counterfeit paper money.

—The Rio Grande do Sul custom houses collected 357,684\$468 in November last, against 451,849\$651 for the same month in 1884.

—Mogy Mirim, S. Paulo, is terribly afflicted with small-pox. A man, his wife, a child and sixteen slaves are reported to have died of the disease on one plantation.

—Several coin counterfeits have recently been detected in various parts of São Paulo. The counterfeit gold is made from copper, and the nickel from lead.

—The government has issued its *cequatur* recognizing Mr. Edmund B. Briggs as United States consul at Santos, in substitution of Mr. William T. Wright who has held the office for the last eight years.

—By decree dated 12th December the contract between the director general of the postoffice and the "Companhia de Navegação a Vapor de Maranhão" was approved. The company receives 170,000\$ per annum subsidy.

—The imports at the Pará custom houses in November last were valued at 26,489\$544, and exports at 202,356\$828. The duties, etc., collected amounted to 35,848\$593, against 49,002\$215 for the same month in 1884.

—The *str. Noronhai*, belonging to the Western and Brazilian telegraph company, arrived at Pernambuco on the 24th ult. with 200 miles of new cable, and proceeded at once to mend the break between Ceará and Maranhão.

—The foreigners employed on the provincial palace in São Paulo have been having much difficulty in collecting the amounts due them. One of them, after threatening to appeal to his own country's representative here, has just been asked for a specified account for work done since 1881.

—There is a city (*rué*) called Paradise in the province of Minas Geraes. The municipal finances are so reduced that there are no funds to supply the prisoners in the goal with rations, from which it is clearly deducible that only in name can the city resemble man's original residence.

—While Campinas, S. Paulo, is showing off with its exposition, a slave who has been condemned to receive 100 lashes attempted suicide in the goal there. The miserable creature tried to cut his throat with the handle of his tin mug. Why not show the negro as a product of the municipality?

—The amount available for emancipation purposes in the Pará Treasury reached 15,000\$, and the president of the province induced the municipal chamber of the capital to take charge of the matter. The *veredores* succeeded in liberating 50 slaves, to whom their free papers were delivered on the 2nd December.

—A report of the Campinas exposition the *Journal do Commercio* publishes the coffee production of some plantations in the west of the province of S. Paulo. In the crop year 1873-74, 70,000 trees aged from 7 to 9 years produced 17,000 *arrobas*; in 1882-83, 120,000 trees aged 7 years produced 25,000 *arrobas*; in 1883-84, 50,000 trees aged 4 to 5 years produced 12,000 *arrobas*.

—An amusing story comes from Bahia. The first violin of the orchestra of a dramatic company there was wanted by the police and arrested, but as his absence would be a serious complication for the company, he was permitted to play at the entertainment accompanied by a policeman, who was polite enough to turn over the music for his prisoner. After the performance the violinist returned to jail.

—The president of the province of Alagoas advises the government that as the owner of the house occupied by the postoffice had demanded its delivery to him, orders had been given that the postoffice should occupy quarters in an unused part of the president's palace, and from this removal a saving of 49\$ per annum would result. Any economy is praiseworthy, but why should the president's palace have had useless space for so long a time?

—The *Br. ship County of Clare* put into Pernambuco on the 18th ult. 15 land 6 men of the American whaler *Mary E. Simmons*, who were picked up at sea on the 1st. These men had harpooned a whale on the 29th and were dragged out of sight of their vessel before they decided to cut the harpoon line. Their boat commenced to leak, and to prevent its sinking all the oars were lashed to the sides and after drifting about for two days the *County of Clare* picked them up. Five of the men are Portuguese, one being the 3rd mate of the whaler, and one, Arthur G. Warde, is an American.

—The December customs receipts at Santos amounted to 698,083\$070.

—The liberation of slaves of 65 years of age is becoming general throughout the province of São Paulo.

—The ex-collector of Abaeté, Pará, has been placed under arrest because a deficiency of 3,800\$ has been found in his accounts.

—The recent Carlos Gomes concert at Campinas yielded about 3,000\$ for the benefit of that illustrious composer.

—The British government has appointed Mr. Henry Airdie vice-consul at Maranhão. The appointee is a merchant at that port.

—An epidemic of measles at Itajaíba, Minas Geraes, has caused the death of 93 children in one month, besides several deaths among adults.

—The November receipts of the Maranhão custom house amounted to 136,252\$435, against 187,907\$052 during the same month last year.

—The consumption tax on cattle killed in the Pará slaughter house is 5\$000 per head. The tax on liquors, paid by the distiller, is 8 reis per litre.

—The tax on banking, joint stock and insurance companies in Pará is 250\$ when the sent of the company is in the province, and 2,500\$ when it is outside.

—A Parahyba do Norte paper says that some 15,000 cases of kerosene had been saved from the wreck of an American bark that recently went ashore near Lucena in that province.

—In the province of Bahia one may have a son-in-law killed for 200\$. Whether the prices current vary according to degrees of relationship, we are not prepared to state.

—The official valuations and provincial export duties per kilo. on coffee and sugar in Minas Geraes during the next quarter (January-March) will be as follows: Coffee—*pauta* 408½ reis, duty 16.4 reis; sugar—*pauta*, 108 reis, duty 6 reis.

—A slave revolt took place on the plantation of José Ignacio da Silveira, at Campo Largo, near Atibaia, São Paulo, on the 28th. The slave driver was killed. A police *delegado* with troops was sent immediately to the scene of disturbance.

—A horrible assassination was discovered at S. José da Boa Vista, Pará, on the 6th ult., a whole family, consisting of a man and wife and three sons, being found murdered and covered with fire wood for the purpose of burning the bodies. The victims were poor laborers who lived at some distance from a settlement.

—On the 23rd ult. the minister of agriculture acknowledges the receipt of a despatch from the president of the province of S. Paulo, advising that 4 slaves had been freed in that province at a cost of 4,100\$ to the emancipation fund. As the maximum price is fixed at 900\$ under the new law, it is presumable that its execution is not as yet effective.

—The *Monitor Campesino* publishes the following statistics of births, marriages and deaths in Campos during the past year: births 909, of which 734 were from free and 175 from slave parents, and of which 434 were legitimate and 300 illegitimate; marriages 105, of which 92 were between free persons and 13 slaves; deaths 936, of which 489 males and 447 females.

—The receipts of the province of Pará for the fiscal year 1886 are estimated at 3,050,000\$, and the expenditures are fixed at 3,047,107\$841. Among the items of expenditure are: public instruction, 594,300\$; public works, 575,965\$331; police, 305,600\$; navigation subsidies, 354,300\$; collecting, disbursing and auditing the public revenue 155,225\$; pensions, etc., 118,000\$.

—There was an attempted slave insurrection on eight plantations in the neighborhood of Mogy Mirim, one near Casa Branca and one near Limeira, São Paulo, on Christmas eve. In several other localities there were similar attempts, but owing to the betrayal of the blacks by some of their comrades, the authorities were prepared and repressed them with but slight difficulty. There seems to have been an organized plan throughout a considerable district, and but for the betrayal of their plans the rising might have resulted seriously.

—The president of the province of Paraná recently vetoed the provincial budget laws for five reasons, viz: because the assembly had marked appropriations for expenditures, but not for receipts; because certain imports were loaded with prohibitive duties, while these duties were included in the revenue; because the assembly was in no manner obliged by various local demands to meet these, through which the expenditure was greatly increased; because it would be impossible to apply the 50,000\$ voted to immigration purposes, without at least causing complaints and charges of *malversação*; and finally because the system of *matriculas* was changed. As we have not the budget at hand we may translate the remarks of *O País* of the 26th ult. on the subject: "Now, whoever reads the provincial budget will be, as we are, surprised that this language could have been used by a progressive man, such as Sr. Taunay."

—The *Diário de Campinas* of the 29th ult. relates that a poor Azores woman with three children presented herself to the Portuguese consular agent there the day before in a state of great destitution. She says that she came out of town with her husband who is living in the municipality of Cantagallo. She was deceived into going to São Paulo by the statement that Cantagallo is near São Carlos do Pinhal. Discovering the deception, she was compelled to appeal to the consular agent for assistance. One of her children died on the way. São Carlos planned to grant her a gratuity for 147\$ which she plans claims as him from the poor woman whom she had helped to deceive.

Messrs. Norton, Megaw & Co.'s correction is accompanied by a certificate from the directors of the line stating that "the only automatic brake used on the Eames brake, which has been of importance to us."

after. Exclusionists will insist that the arrangement must be better and more liberal than that of the oil companies. The requirement that the exclusion must be complete in one day. The fare is still a little high and should be reduced to 10¢. More than this, the exclusion period should be extended to any three days of the week so as to accommodate the steamship passengers who have one or two nights' stop before proceeding on their voyage. All such concessions can not fail to increase travel to Brazil, increase the earnings of the road, and must therefore add largely to the earnings of the road. We trust that the directors will take this suggestion into early consideration.

photograph taken. It is to be sincerely regretted that this first mark of artistic appreciation comes from abroad; but, perhaps, it is better thus than not at all.

The persons in charge of the registers are to extract lists of all slaves aged 60 to 65 years, and forward these to the judges of the criminal courts. On receipt of these lists the judges notify the ex-ammans that such slaves are free, even failing that notification the slave becomes free. If all formalities are dispensed with. At the first list, the employees must forward quarterly statements showing the number of slaves reaching the fixed age of 60 years, and the judges are to proceed in the same manner as in the case of the first lists. This practice to continue until the new registry takes place.

Almanak de Laemmet para 1896; revised and compiled by Arthur Sarner. Rio de Janeiro: Laemmert & Co., 1886. Ten much credit can not be given to the compiler and publishers for the improvements made in this volume, which has been issued for the promissory with much interest and success. The system herebefore pursued, and which is probably the best one that can be employed for this country, has not been modified, but it has been carefully revised and amplified throughout. The index also has undergone a thorough revision. Messrs. Laemmert & Co. are to be heartily commended for the enterprise which they have shown in the publication of this important work.

| | |
|--|---------|
| Value of \$1.00 [$\4.80 per £1. sig.] in Brazilian currency [paper]..... | 2 797 |
| Value of £1 sterling " " | 134 426 |

| | |
|-------------------|-----------|
| Importation | 3,030,594 |
| Port dues..... | 14,405 |
| Expiration..... | 743,462 |
| Studries..... | 3,504 |

Coffee sold.
220,319 bags weighing 13,219,140 kilogrammes.

16TH—31ST DECEMBER.

Exchange passed.

185.503 at 17.1516—18.116d.
 185.503 at 17.1516—18.116d.
 R. Marks 141.590 at 17.1516—18.116d.
 Coffee sold.

131,208 bags weighing 7,879,480 kilos.

COMPANHIA CARRIS URBANOS DE NITCHEROI.

The interest on the debentures of this company due in the current month will be paid at the Banco do Brazil.

Rio de Janeiro, and January, 1886.

Antonio Domingues dos Santos Silva,

Director-Secretary.

The company has redeemed the following debentures:

1st Series

| Nos. | Nos. | Nos. |
|------|------|------|
| 697 | 646 | 660 |
| 698 | 647 | 661 |
| 699 | 648 | 662 |
| 700 | 649 | 663 |
| 701 | 650 | 664 |
| 702 | 651 | 665 |
| 703 | 652 | 666 |
| 704 | 653 | 667 |
| 705 | 654 | 668 |
| 706 | 655 | 669 |
| 707 | 656 | 670 |
| 708 | 657 | 671 |
| 709 | 658 | 672 |
| 710 | 659 | 673 |

2nd Series

| Nos. | Nos. | Nos. |
|------|------|------|
| 2112 | 2119 | 2157 |
| 2113 | 2120 | 2158 |
| 2114 | 2121 | 2159 |
| 2115 | 2122 | 2160 |
| 2116 | 2123 | 2161 |
| 2117 | 2124 | 2162 |
| 2118 | 2125 | 2163 |

Rio de Janeiro, and January 1886.

Antonio Domingues dos Santos Silva,

Director-Secretary.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Rio Associação Commercial daily cablegram to New York regarding position and quotations of the Coffee market.

| Stock this morning, bags. | Dec. 24 | Dec. 25 | Dec. 26 | Dec. 27 | Dec. 28 | Dec. 29 | Dec. 30 | Dec. 31 | Jan. 1 | Jan. 2 | Jan. 3 | Jan. 4 |
|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Receipts yesterday, bags. | 451,000 | 421,000 | 421,000 | 421,000 | 421,000 | 421,000 | 421,000 | 421,000 | 421,000 | 421,000 | 421,000 | 421,000 |
| Sales for United States, bags. | 6,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 |
| State of the market. | firm | firm | firm | firm | firm | firm | firm | firm | firm | firm | firm | firm |
| Exchange on London, private. | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 |
| Steamer freight U. States, per ton. | 35 c & 5/8 | 35 c & 5/8 | 35 c & 5/8 | 35 c & 5/8 | 35 c & 5/8 | 35 c & 5/8 | 35 c & 5/8 | 35 c & 5/8 | 35 c & 5/8 | 35 c & 5/8 | 35 c & 5/8 | 35 c & 5/8 |
| Prices: Regular 1st, per 100 lbs. | 4.30 | 4.30 | 4.30 | 4.30 | 4.30 | 4.30 | 4.30 | 4.30 | 4.30 | 4.30 | 4.30 | 4.30 |
| and freight by steamer. | 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 |
| Good and, per 100 lbs. | 3.60 | 3.60 | 3.60 | 3.60 | 3.60 | 3.60 | 3.60 | 3.60 | 3.60 | 3.60 | 3.60 | 3.60 |
| and freight by steamer. | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 |
| Receipts for 7 days. | 7,916 c | 7,916 c | 7,916 c | 7,916 c | 7,916 c | 7,916 c | 7,916 c | 7,916 c | 7,916 c | 7,916 c | 7,916 c | 7,916 c |

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

| Sales for United States during the week. | December 26th |
|--|---------------|
| Sales for Europe do. | 125,000 bags |
| Sailing clearances for United States do. | 25,000 " |
| Steamer clearances do. | 8,000 " |
| Clearances for Europe and Elsewhere do. | 21,000 " |
| Freights by steamer do. | 14,000 " |
| do do. | 35 c & 5/8 |
| do do. | 17 1/2 & 5/8 |
| Steamers loading for United States do. | 3 |

| Stock at Santos this morning. | 280,000 bags |
|--|--------------|
| Receipts during week to 25th Dec. | 451,000 " |
| Sales for United States during week. | 9,000 " |
| do do. | 28,000 " |
| Shipments for United States do. | 2,000 " |
| do do. | 36,000 " |
| Steamers loading for United States do. | 1 |

| Sales for United States during the week. | 37,000 bags |
|--|--------------|
| Sales for Europe do. | 14,000 " |
| Sailing clearances for the United States do. | 28,000 " |
| Steamer clearances do. | 8,000 " |
| Clearances for Europe and Elsewhere do. | 32,000 " |
| Freights by steamer do. | 35 c & 5/8 |
| do do. | 17 1/2 & 5/8 |
| Steamers loading for United States do. | 5 |

| Stock at Santos this morning. | 290,000 bags |
|--|--------------|
| Receipts during week to 1st Jan. | 58,000 " |
| Sales for United States during week. | 14,000 " |
| do do. | 26,000 " |
| Shipments to United States do. | 14,000 " |
| do do. | 34,000 " |
| Steamers loading for United States do. | 3 |

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

December 23.

| | |
|--|---------|
| 40 deb. S. Antonio de Padua R.R. | 205 000 |
| 80 Jardim Botânico tramway. | 149 000 |
| 21 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil. | 92 000 |
| [Gold 5%] 2 series. | 92 000 |

December 24.

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| 16 Six per cent apolices. | 1,095 000 |
| 25 Banco Auxiliar. | 195 000 |
| 5 Sorocabana R.R. | 63 000 |
| 100 deb. do 100%. | 64 000 |
| 50 Nacional de Navegação. | 230 000 |
| 50 Carnagems Fluminense. | 175 000 |
| 10 Servicos Maritimos. | 199 500 |
| 46 hyp. notes Banco Predial. | 69 500 |

December 25.

| | |
|---|----------|
| 30 Banco Auxiliar. | 187 000 |
| 25 deb. Sorocabana R.R. Lgo. | 490 000 |
| 200 Previdente Insc. Co. | 48 000 |
| 40 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (6%). | 11 1/2 % |

December 28.

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| 5,000% Gold Loan 1868. | 1,402 000 |
| 130 Leopoldina R.R. | 136 000 |
| 50 Jardim Botânico tramway. | 149 000 |
| 25 Caris Urbanos do. | 274 000 |

December 29.

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| 30 Apolices Prov. Rio Grande. | par |
| 9 deb. Leopoldina R.R. 200%. | 174 000 |
| 55 " do do. | 175 000 |
| 20 " do 150%. | 550 000 |
| 9 Pastoil, Agric. and Pst. | 101 000 |
| 46 hyp. notes Banco Brazil. | 109 000 |

December 30.

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| 22 Six per cent apolices x d. | 1,075 000 |
| 1,000 Sovereigns. | 13 400 |
| 7 deb. Macaê and Campos R.R. | 82 % |
| 10 " Sorocabana R.R. Lgo. | 490 000 |
| 20 Jardim Botânico tramway. | 149 000 |
| 100 Buzilira de Navegação. | 300 000 |
| 7 Argos Fluminense Insc. Co. | 535 000 |
| 60 deb. Cataramé e Esporões Lgo. | 470 000 |
| 57 hyp. notes Banco Predial. | 68 1/2 % |
| 30 " Banco C. Real do Brazil (6%). | 72 % |

December 31.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| 29 Six per cent. apolices x d. | 1,075 000 |
| 7 deb. Leopoldina R.R. 200%. | 174 000 |
| 30 S. Christoval tramway w/d a transfer day. | 318 000 |
| 50 Jardim Botânico do. | 64 000 |
| 10 do do. | 149 000 |
| 20 Villa Isabel do. | 228 000 |
| 40 Brazil Industrial cotton mill. | 216 000 |
| 160 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (gold 5%). | 93 000 |

January 2.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| 9 Six per cent. apolices. | 1,075 000 |
| 20 " do. | 107 1/2 % |
| 12 Macaê and Campos R.R. | 105 000 |
| 5 deb. S. Isabel do Rio Preto R.R. Lgo. | 470 000 |
| 21 " Leopoldina R.R. 200%. | 175 000 |
| 11 " Sorocabana R.R. 100%. | 105 000 |
| 70 " Caris Urbanos tramway. | 228 000 |

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 4th January, 1886.

Exports.

Coffee.—We have again had a fair amount of business reported, nearly double the receipts, since our last report and our market has been very steady, quotations showing no change. Receipts have been very irregular, the principal source of supply having been coast-wise. This is so usual a feature in our market at this time of the year, that it requires no more than a passing reference; there is however a certain curiosity as to what effect the very dry weather we have lately been experiencing will have had on the growing Rio crop; so far we have seen little reference to it, whereas we cannot but think, that had the effect been very, or even, moderately, sensible, the planters would have at once availed of any advantage to be derived from such a source.

Sales since our last report have been:

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| 128,865 bags for United States | 38,483 " |
| " do Europe | 6,149 " |
| " do Elsewhere | 163,495 bags. |

The clearances for the same period have been:

| United States: | bags |
|---|--------|
| Dec. 24 New York Port bk <i>Guilherme</i> | 6,865 |
| 28 do Not bk <i>Rosita</i> | 8,054 |
| 29 Charleston " <i>Anna</i> | 4,093 |
| 20 Baltimore Amer bk <i>D. Pedro II.</i> | 9,321 |
| Jan. 2 New York Hs str <i>Oliver</i> | 26,954 |
| 2 Savannah Nor bk <i>Diana</i> | 5,652 |
| Europe: | |
| Dec. 24 Trieste Fr str <i>La France</i> | 8,890 |
| 26 Hamburg Ger str <i>Valparaiso</i> | 3,239 |
| 28 Havre Fr str <i>Rio Negro</i> | 1,200 |
| 28 Naples Ital str <i>Matto Brasso</i> | 173 |
| 28 Antwerp Br str <i>Hevelin</i> | 119 |
| 30 Mediterranean Ital str <i>Vicenza Florio</i> | 13,093 |
| 30 Havre Fr str <i>Ville de Maranhão</i> | 1,143 |
| Elsewhere: | |
| Dec. 28 Valparaiso Br str <i>Patagonia</i> | 515 |
| 30 River Plate Br str <i>Nova</i> | 1,785 |

Receipts for the past twelve days have averaged 7,403 bags per day, against 9,115 bags for the preceding nine days. The daily average in December was:

| 10,290 bags | against | 11,884 |
|-------------|---------|--------|
| 10,290 | " | 11,884 |
| 11,752 | " | 11,884 |
| 9,419 | " | 11,884 |
| 13,650 | " | 11,884 |

Brokers' quotations this morning were:

| | per 10 kilos. | per arroba |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Washed. | 451.00—68.130 | 68.100—97.000 |
| Superior. | nominal | nominal |
| Good first. | 4 490—4 630 | 6 600—6 800 |
| Regular first. | 4 220—4 500 | 6 200—6 400 |
| Ordinary first. | 3 810—4 020 | 5 600—5 900 |
| Good second. | 3 470—3 680 | 5 100—5 400 |
| Ordinary second. | 3 000—3 240 | 4 400—4 900 |
| Capitola. | 3 200—3 410 | 4 700—5 000 |
| Escoba. | 2 250—2 380 | 3 300—3 500 |

Stock was this morning estimated at 390,000 bags by one and 341,000 bags by another broker.

Vessels loading and to load.

| | bags |
|---|--------|
| New York Br bk <i>Alma Scammell</i> | 12,000 |
| do Sued bk <i>Amphitrite</i> | 10,000 |
| do Amer bk <i>Mary Jones</i> | 10,000 |
| do Br str <i>Wm. Burdett</i> | 3,000 |
| do Amer str <i>Financé</i> | 4,000 |
| do Ger str <i>Pirangua</i> | 35,000 |
| Baltimore Arg ship <i>David Stewart</i> | 10,000 |
| do Amer bk <i>Grey Eagle</i> | 5,500 |
| do " <i>Codrus</i> | 4,000 |
| do Br str <i>Alcock Castle</i> | 20,000 |
| New Orleans Br str <i>Humboldt</i> | 10,000 |
| Hamburg Ger str <i>Uruguay</i> | 2,500 |
| Antwerp Ger str <i>Ohio</i> | 2,500 |
| Mediterranean Fr str <i>Bourgeois</i> | 3,000 |
| do Ital str <i>Adria</i> | 3,000 |

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

| | Receipts. | Sales U. States. | Europe. | Elsewhere. |
|---------|-----------|------------------|---------|------------|
| Dec. 23 | 451,000 | 6,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 |
| Dec. 24 | 421,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 |
| Dec. 25 | 421,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 |
| Dec. 26 | 421,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 |
| Dec. 27 | 421,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 |
| Dec. 28 | 421,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 |
| Dec. 29 | 421,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 |
| Dec. 30 | 421,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 |
| Dec. 31 | 421,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 |
| Jan. 1 | 421,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 |
| Jan. 2 | 421,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 |
| Jan. 3 | 421,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 |
| Jan. 4 | 421,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 |

| Receipts of coffee at Rio during the last six years, in bags of 60 kilos. | 1880 | 1881 | 1882 | 1883 | 1884 | 1885 | 1886 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total | 13,836 | 14,401 | 14,401 | 14,401 | 14,401 | 14,401 | 14,401 |
| U. States | 13,836 | 14,401 | 14,401 | 14,401 | 14,401 | 14,401 | 14,401 |
| Europe | 13,836 | 14,401 | 14,401 | 14,401 | 14,401 | 14,401 | 14,401 |
| Elsewhere | 13,836 | 14,401 | 14,401 | 14,401 | 14,401 | 14,401 | 14,401 |

| DESTINATION | 1885-86 | 1884-85 | 1883-84 |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| UNITED STATES | | | |
| New York | 930 250 | 914 688 | 914 688 |
| Baltimore | 300 000 | 300 000 | 300 000 |
| Hampton Roads f.o. | 100 000 | 100 000 | 100 000 |
| Richmond | 100 000 | 100 000 | 100 000 |
| Charleston | 100 000 | 100 000 | 100 000 |
| Savannah | 100 000 | 100 000 | 100 000 |
| Molais | 100 000 | 100 000 | 100 000 |
| New Orleans | 100 000 | 100 000 | 100 000 |
| Port Eads f.o. | 100 000 | 100 000 | 100 000 |
| St. Thomas f.o. | 100 000 | 100 000 | 100 000 |
| S. Francisco Cal. | 100 000 | 100 000 | 100 000 |
| Total | 1,408 250 | 1,408 250 | 1,408 250 |
| EUROPE | | | |
| Channel f.o. | 100 000 | 100 000 | 100 000 |
| Havre | 100 000 | 100 000 | 100 000 |
| Antwerp | 100 000 | 100 000 | 100 000 |
| North of Europe & Baltic | 100 000 | 100 000 | 100 000 |
| England | 100 000 | 100 000 | 100 000 |
| Bordeaux | 100 000 | 100 000 | 100 000 |
| Lisbon f.o. | 100 000 | 100 000 | 100 000 |
| Portugal | 100 000 | 100 000 | 100 000 |
| Mediterranean | 100 000 | 100 000 | 100 000 |
| Total | 719 800 | 719 800 | 719 800 |
| ELSEWHERE | | | |
| Canada | 100 000 | 100 000 | 100 000 |
| Cape of Good Hope | 100 000 | 100 000 | 100 000 |
| River Plate & West Coast | 100 000 | 100 000 | 100 000 |
| Total | 65 800 | 65 800 | 65 800 |
| UNITED STATES | 1,408 250 | 1,408 250 | 1,408 250 |
| Europe | 719 800 | 719 800 | 719 800 |
| Elsewhere | 65 800 | 65 800 | 65 800 |
| Totals | 2,193 850 | 2,193 850 | 2,193 850 |

| Total clearances of Coffee from Rio during the years: | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| DESTINATION | 1885 | 1884 | 1883 |
| UNITED STATES. | | | |
| Boston | — | Bags. | Bags. |
| New York | 1,775 135 | 1,556 800 | 1,495 500 |
| Baltimore | 451 919 | 474 179 | 1,608 476 |
| Hampton Roads f o | — | 24 078 | 920 725 |
| Richmond | — | 4 688 | 55 544 |
| Charleston | 2 293 | — | 21 342 |
| Savannah | 20 380 | 37 737 | 44 477 |
| Mobile | — | 10 800 | 3 500 |
| New Orleans | 317 398 | 294 400 | 294 400 |
| Galveston | 72 148 | 42 000 | 52 700 |
| Puerto Ricos f o | 7 476 | — | — |
| St. Thomas | — | 5 000 | — |
| St. Francisco | — | — | 3 350 |
| Total | 2,618 660 | 2,394 460 | 2,223 039 |
| EUROPE. | | | |
| Channel I. O. | 25 537 | 7 000 | 31 233 |
| Havre | 107 732 | 64 169 | 114 939 |
| Antwerp | 121 247 | 121 343 | 75 551 |
| North of Europe & Baltic | 394 316 | 350 786 | 275 351 |
| England | 100 391 | 187 165 | 202 811 |
| Amsterdam | 11 288 | 10 433 | 30 000 |
| Lisbon f. o. | — | 27 544 | 120 819 |
| Portugal | 2 163 | 4 395 | 8 000 |
| Mediterranean | 425 619 | 427 413 | 389 000 |
| Total | 1,193 572 | 1,000 917 | 1,222 083 |
| SLAVERIERY | | | |
| Canada | — | — | — |
| Case of Good Hope | 78 790 | 101 100 | 64 980 |
| River Plate & West Coast | 54 775 | 57 446 | 36 100 |
| Total | 133 565 | 158 446 | 101 080 |
| UNITED STATES. | | | |
| United States | 6,468 560 | 6,394 466 | 6,202 039 |
| Europe | 1,193 572 | 1,000 917 | 1,223 083 |
| Slavery | 133 566 | 158 446 | 101 080 |

COMPARATIVE CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The following table shows the monthly receipts at the custom house in this city for the calendar years 1884 and 1885. The internal revenue receipts consist of stamp taxes, taxes on houses, licenses, etc. but they also include the deposits of funds belonging to dead and absent persons, and those for the emancipation fund.

| YEARS | 1885 | 1884 |
|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| January | 3,129,388.92 | 2,923,167.91 |
| February | 2,857,735.78 | 2,879,570.93 |
| March | 3,015,245.78 | 3,014,925.93 |
| April | 3,015,245.78 | 3,014,925.93 |
| May | 3,015,245.78 | 3,014,925.93 |
| June | 3,015,245.78 | 3,014,925.93 |
| July | 3,015,245.78 | 3,014,925.93 |
| August | 3,015,245.78 | 3,014,925.93 |
| September | 3,015,245.78 | 3,014,925.93 |
| October | 3,015,245.78 | 3,014,925.93 |
| November | 3,015,245.78 | 3,014,925.93 |
| December | 3,015,245.78 | 3,014,925.93 |
| TOTAL | 33,596,857.91 | 33,596,857.91 |

Imports.

Imports.

The market has generally been quiet since our last report, with the exception of Flour which has shown some movement. In pine we have to note the arrival of two cargoes of Pitch, and about 25,000 kegs of White, the former is rather finer, while the latter is still flat. Receipts of other articles have been moderate. The past year is generally considered very unsatisfactory, for while exchange has ruled much lower than in 1884, currency prices have been nearly, or quite, unchanged, where they are not lower. The drought in the province of Rio de Janeiro, and in those sections of Minas touching it, causes serious apprehensions as to the result of the cereal crops, and we are likely to be dependent on foreign markets, as has before occurred, for such produce. The reduction in the quantity of American flour received here, and a marked increase in our imports of that article from the River Plate, are features in our market that are worthy the attention of those engaged in the American trade. New Zealand is also appearing in our flour market.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been:

| | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| Cordons | 3,868 bbls. |
| Castilla | 1,300 " |
| Araby | 885 " |
| Harper's Ferry | 682 " |
| Bradley's Best | 259 " |
| Cordova | 125 " 7,220 bbls. |

Agents Barlow from Richmond:

| | |
|----------|--------------|
| Haxall | 2,100 bbls. |
| Clemshaw | 2,268 " |
| Clara | 299 " |
| Dunlop | 75 " 4,673 " |

Finance from United States:

| | |
|---------|------|
| Samples | 30 " |
|---------|------|

Sales for the same period are about 16,000 bbls., but prices show little, or no, change.

Stock in fast hands is estimated to be:

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 44,000 bbls. American | |
| 4,000 " River Plate | |
| 48,000 bbls. | |

Brokers' quote the market firm at the following quotations:

| | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| Tiense nominal | 16500—18500 |
| Richmond 1st | 18 000—18 250 |
| do 2nd | 17 250—17 500 |
| Baltimore 1st | 18 000—18 250 |
| do 2nd | 17 250—17 500 |
| Western & Int. | 17 000—18 500 |
| Chili | nominal |
| River Plate | 16 250—17 500 |
| New Zealand nominal | 16 500 |

Pitch Pine.—The *Aquila* from Brunswick brought 37,711 feet, which are sold on private terms and the *J. L. Bowen* from Savannah about 350,000 feet. We may quote the market steady at about 43500—43800 per dozen.

White Pine.—Receipts are about 256,000 feet per *Sarah Dee* from New York reported retailed at 110 cents per foot. Brokers quote invoices at 105—106 cents.

Spruce Pine.—No arrivals and nothing to report.

Swedish Pine.—No receipts and the market nominally unchanged at about 37500—37800 per doz.

Kerosene.—The receipts have been 2,500 cases per *Sarah Dee* from New York. Brokers now quote invoices nominal at 6500 per case, market rather flat.

Lard.—The *Finance* brought 25 kegs and the *Codomo* 1,000 kegs and 50 cases from United States. The quotation furnished us is 370 cents per lb. for novices, market weak.

Rosin.—Receipts are:

660 bbls per *Sarah Dee*
10 " *Finance*
from New York. The quotations may be considered unchanged at 7500—7600 per cwt. as to quality and weight.

Brass.—Receipts have been:

75 bags per *Texas* from River Plate
499 " *Mattio Brazzo* do
1,500 " *Vincenzo Florio* do

We may quote River Plate brass to-day at about 2500—2550 per bag.

Turpentine.—The *Sarah Dee* brought 210 cases from New York. Regular quotations are unchanged at about 520—530 cents per kiln.

Indian Corn.—Receipts have been:

200 bags per *La France*
70 " *Mattio Brazzo*
from the River Plate. As advices relative to our home crop are unfavorable, the market for River Plate corn has become very firm at 5500—5580 per bag.

Codfish.—Receipts have been:

2,535 tubs per *Zigora* from Cape
2,371 " *Do* do
3 cases " *Paraguay* from Hamburg
350 " *Burns & Co.* do

to dealers, and we are unable to furnish quotations.

Cement.—Receipts are:

400 cases per *Dynamite* from London
500 " *Carr* from Hamburg
2,800 " *Spekulation* from London

Quotations are nominally unchanged at 6500—7500 for English, 6500—6700 for German and 7500—8500 for French.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been:

1,300 tons per *Mahel* from Swansea
580 " *Jane Kilgour* from Cardiff
480 " *Westwood* from Liverpool

to companies and dealers.

Rice.—We have still no arrivals of foreign rice to report and the market is steady at about 5500 per bag.

Hay.—Receipts have been 2,854 bales per *Hilda* and 1,067 bales per *P. Fitzpatrick* from Rosario to contractors.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DECEMBER 23.

CADIZ.—Nor sch *Edith*; 175 tons; Andersen; 60 ds, salt to order; bound for S. José do Norte, Rio Grande.

LUHA DO SAL.—Port bk *Fidel* Paul Flantz; 410 tons; Pereira; 27 ds, salt to Pereira Pinto & Co.

DEC. 24.

SWANSEA.—Br bk *Mahel*; 718 tons; Evans; 48 ds, coal to Royal Mail Co.

ROSARIO.—Sved bk *Hilda*; 351 tons; Martinsen; 30 ds, hay to order.

PARAGUAY.—Dan bk *Amor*; 179 tons; Warren; 14 ds, cottonseed to Max. Notmann.

DEC. 25.

LONDON.—Dan bk *Pyramus* Louie; 258 tons; Behn; 49 ds, sundries to Walter, Hime & Co.

BALTIMORE.—Amer bk *Cadmus*; 641 tons; Pearson; 41 ds, sundries to Francisco Clemente & Co.

GASPE.—Br bk *Zigora*; 171 tons; Le Bloq; 35 ds, codfish to Hime, Zeala & Silveira.

CARDIFF.—Br bk *Jane Kilgour*; 251 tons; Taylor; 45 ds, coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

DEC. 26.

RICHMOND.—Amer bk *Agnes Barker*; 379 tons; Knight; 49 ds, flour to Phipps Brothers & Co.

LUHA DO SAL.—Port bk *Amor*; 467 tons; Soares; 30 ds, salt to Pereira Pinto & Co.

DEC. 28.

BRUNSWICK.—Nor bk *Agua*; 485 tons; Strive; 103 ds, pine to order.

NEW YORK.—Sud Perso.—Amer bk *Sarah Dee*; 615 tons; Meyman; 54 ds, sundries to order.

HAMBURG.—Ger bk *Clara Andrea*; 215 tons; Finletson; 66 ds, sundries to Heumann Stolz & Co.

DEC. 29.

MACAO.—Nor sch *Anna* Lohmann; 121 tons; Fischer; 21 ds, salt to order.

DEC. 30.

LONDON.—Nor bk *Spekulation*; 283 tons; Handlens; 69 ds, cement to Monteiro, Hime & Co.

LIVERPOOL.—Nor bk *Texas*; 210 tons; Spjald; 61 ds, sundries to John Moore & Co.

GASPE.—Br bk *Dawn*; 154 tons; Le Clerq; 49 ds, codfish to Magalhães & Bastos.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Ger bk *Humboldt*; 339 tons; Allegemang; 57 ds, from quarantine; bound to Santos.

MACAO.—Nor bk *La Gitan*; 285 tons; 28 ds, salt to Max. Notmann.

JANUARY 2.

SAVANNAH.—Amer bk *J. L. Bowen*; 478 tons; Randall; 54 ds, pine to order.

ROSARIO.—Amer bk *Philp Fitzpatrick*; 553 tons; Clarke; 26 ds, hay to J. de Souza & Co.

LIVERPOOL.—Br bk *Westwood*; 332 tons; Rindler; 55 ds, coal to Rio Gas Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DECEMBER 23.

PORT ELIZABETH.—Nor bk *Ida*; 379 tons; Andersen; coffee.

CARDIFF.—Br bk *Kedron*; 1159 tons; Le Ruez; do.

LIVERPOOL.—Br bk *Robitz*; 153 tons; Le Ruez; do.

LUHA DO SAL.—Port bk *Nabreza*; 350 tons; Silva; do.

PERANABUCCO.—Amer bk *Benny Dean*; 510 tons; Cole; do.

DEC. 24.

UNITED STATES.—Br bk *Royal Tur*; 727 tons; Johnson; do.

MACAO.—Nor bk *Ida*; 379 tons; Le Ruez; do.

BARBADOS.—Br bk *New Dominion*; 146 tons; Lenthien; do.

S. José do Norte 1 a.—Nor bk *Edith*; 154 tons; Andersen; some cargo.

DEC. 25.

NEW YORK.—Port bk *Gaillet*; 379 tons; Binda; coffee.

BALTIMORE.—Nor bk *Hermann*; 241 tons; Devig; sundries.

DEC. 26.

CHARLESTON.—Nor bk *Anna*; 277 tons; Wingard; coffee.

BARBADOS.—Nor bk *John*; 595 tons; Andersen; ballast.

PERANABUCCO.—Ger bk *Joseph*; 193 tons; Aligau; sundries.

PARAGUAY.—Span bk *Clara*; 179 tons; Pagés; do.

DEC. 30.

BALTIMORE.—Amer bk *D. Pedro II*; 472 tons; Johnson; coffee.

RIO GRANDE.—Br bk *Alcy*; 207 tons; Kelly; same cargo.

DEC. 31.

SANTOS.—Ger bk *Humboldt*; 333 tons; Allegemang; same cargo.

PARAGUAY.—Nor bk *Hermann*; 241 tons; Rassmussen; do.

JANUARY 1.

NEW YORK.—Nor bk *Rotha*; 363 tons; Kohlberg; coffee.

PENASCOLO.—Nor bk *Agua*; 499 tons; Enclen; ballast.

JAN. 2.

TWEE.—Br ship *Rosario*; 1534 tons; Vickers; ballast.

BARBADOS.—Nor bk *King Carl*; 512 tons; Klemens; do.

—Br ship *Charles*; 143 tons; Martin; do.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------|------|
| Ann | Cardiff | 17 N |
| Lulu | Oporto | |
| Yara | Liverpool | |
| Yara M. Derwott | Rosario | 14 |
| Y. W. Parker | Richmond | |
| Kawbira | Cardiff | |
| Lulu | Liverpool | |
| Lesia | London | |
| Laura | Brunswick | |
| Mathilde Kvan | Rosario | |
| Maggie Duff | Rosario | |
| Navigator | Newcastle | 7 |
| Nora Fanchon | Oporto | 11 |
| Oscar | Antwerp | 12 |
| Opelia | Cardiff | 20 |
| P. R. Roper | Liverpool | |
| Prince Albert | Cardiff | |
| Prison | London | |
| Prince Eugene | Liverpool | |
| Rose | Antwerp | 28 |
| Robert Kerr | Cardiff | |
| Rosella Smith | Brunswick | |
| Seinfried | Richmond | 28 |
| Sti | Stockholm | 15 |
| Soren | Cardiff | |
| Sobersuo | Lisbon | 8 |
| Sarah | Lisbon | |
| Southern Belle | Cardiff | 7 |
| Serece | Hallimore | |
| Sidon | Cadir | 28 |
| Seenymphe | Cadir | 28 |
| Traveller | Hallimore | |
| Traveller | Newcastle | |

GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS

| | CIRCULATION | DENOMINATION | INTEREST | NOMINAL VALUE | QUOTATION |
|---------------------------|---------------|--|----------|---------------|-------------|
| £1000 | 336,503, 1000 | Apaches ————— Jan., July..... | 6 ½% | 1,000,000 | 1,075 ¾ x d |
| £100 | 1,997,500 | do do do do do do | 5 ½% | 1,000,000 | 107 ½ |
| £100 | 119,500 | do do do do do do | 4 ½% | 1,000,000 | 92 ½ |
| £100 | 22,415,500 | Gold Loan of 1868 ————— Apr., Oct.... | 6 ½% | 1,000,000 | 1,402 ½ |
| £100 | 49,777,500 | do do do do do do | 5 ½% | 1,000,000 | 1,150 ½ |
| £100 | | Province of Rio de Janeiro, Jan., July | 6 ½% | 200—500 | 102 ½ |
| HYPOTHECARY NOTES. | | | | | |
| | | Brazil ————— Jan., July..... | 5 ½% | 100,000 | 102 ¾ |
| | | Credito Real do Brazil ————— Jan., July..... | 6 ½% | 100,000 | 72 ½ |
| | | do do gold | 5 ½% | £ 11,25 | 935,000 |
| | | do S. Paulo ————— Apr., Oct.... | 6 ½% | 100,000 | 102 ½ |
| | | Predial | 6 ½% | 100,000 | 68 ½ |
| | | do do do do do do | 6 ½% | 100,000 | 68 ½ |

[illegible]

| | Flour (bbls) | | | Pitch Pine (feet.) | | | White Pine (feet.) | | |
|-----------|---------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1883 | 1884 | 1885 | 1883 | 1884 | 1885 | 1883 | 1884 | 1885 |
| January | 50 448 | 41 868 | 56 999 | 62 604 | 1 063 925 | 307 790 | 108 830 | 242 064 | 216 337 |
| February | 55 214 | 24 647 | 51 723 | 102 790 | 2 648 135 | 1 130 144 | 241 064 | 311 064 | 171 124 |
| March | 34 677 | 33 639 | 53 816 | 447 833 | 890 289 | | 137 410 | 117 666 | 497 909 |
| April | 10 085 | 53 605 | 32 776 | 394 384 | 1 493 935 | 604 843 | 554 312 | 650 312 | 304 112 |
| May | 10 189 | 23 749 | 33 741 | 1 274 990 | 1 085 931 | 591 345 | 591 345 | 591 345 | 317 935 |
| June | 30 238 | 39 064 | 48 881 | | 1 092 936 | 591 345 | 591 345 | 591 345 | 317 935 |
| July | 31 567 | 37 069 | 20 548 | 822 933 | 273 967 | 1 314 489 | 907 967 | 907 967 | 473 967 |
| August | 50 839 | 36 203 | 36 113 | | | 314 347 | 904 347 | 83 064 | 255 848 |
| September | 40 514 | 49 439 | 49 439 | | 591 765 | | 400 474 | 12 517 | 307 964 |
| October | 10 473 | 39 491 | 36 700 | 2 044 525 | | 1 257 530 | 214 950 | 21 063 | 614 614 |
| November | 29 677 | 11 804 | 31 229 | | 331 148 | 2 005 434 | 413 469 | 497 861 | 200 000 |
| December | 41 710 | 27 789 | 28 441 | 2 049 534 | | | 431 212 | 100 348 | 94 753 |
| Totals | 413 148 | 419 341 | 452 445 | 8 587 725 | 10 362 266 | 9 364 039 | 285 791 | 2 543 624 | 1 281 057 |
| | Spruce Pine (feet.) | | | Swedish Pine (feet.) | | | Kerosene (casks) | | |
| | 1883 | 1884 | 1885 | 1883 | 1884 | 1885 | 1883 | 1884 | 1885 |
| January | 707 836 | .. | .. | 1 574 | 1 575 | .. | 37 330 | 55 166 | 9 900 |
| February | .. | .. | .. | 1 614 | .. | .. | 36 620 | .. | 15 000 |
| March | .. | .. | .. | 747 | 731 | .. | 39 913 | 2 000 | 6 700 |
| April | .. | .. | .. | 2 634 | 811 | .. | 41 515 | 61 050 | 28 622 |
| May | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 31 350 | 800 | 13 100 |
| June | .. | .. | .. | 146 | .. | 370 | 15 000 | 29 130 | .. |
| July | .. | 14 003 | .. | 1 111 | 1 092 | 1 137 | 3 590 | 27 100 | 27 155 |
| August | .. | .. | .. | 1 915 | 1 915 | 3 602 | 4 400 | 11 000 | 10 300 |
| September | .. | .. | .. | 1 516 | 563 | 2 241 | 12 911 | 11 700 | 36 056 |
| October | 106 318 | 125 115 | .. | 3 325 | 2 865 | 1 300 | 31 800 | 13 000 | 10 000 |
| November | .. | .. | 128 564 | 2 621 | 811 | 3 474 | 41 515 | 61 050 | 28 622 |
| December | .. | .. | .. | 2 671 | 640 | 351 | 9 000 | 6 500 | 7 850 |
| Totals | 473 901 | 175 445 | 197 397 | 22 775 | 10 583 | 13 472 | 311 655 | 219 916 | 175 703 |
| | Rosin (bbls) | | | Lard (packages) | | | Turpentine (casks) | | |
| | 1883 | 1884 | 1885 | 1883 | 1884 | 1885 | 1883 | 1884 | 1885 |
| January | 1 071 | 539 | 1 030 | 5 925 | 6 381 | 8 430 | 745 | 680 | 441 |
| February | 630 | 130 | 561 | 2 512 | .. | 4 205 | 525 | .. | 750 |
| March | 42 | 236 | 43 | 2 000 | 1 000 | 9 700 | 300 | 300 | 200 |
| April | 555 | 1 045 | 1 054 | 2 272 | 4 090 | 2 724 | 250 | 1 200 | 750 |
| May | 100 | 110 | 440 | .. | 2 600 | 500 | 150 | .. | 900 |
| June | 275 | 215 | 135 | 7 015 | 3 115 | 3 115 | 1 315 | 1 315 | 1 315 |
| July | 1 700 | 2 050 | 600 | 7 770 | 7 311 | 1 000 | 600 | 800 | 040 |
| August | 840 | 975 | 319 | 4 080 | 6 700 | 2 550 | 425 | 710 | 950 |
| September | 235 | 452 | 795 | .. | 8 130 | 1 090 | 55 | .. | 30 |
| October | 500 | 600 | 1 000 | 4 000 | 5 294 | 5 294 | 715 | 100 | 200 |
| November | 575 | 1 029 | 1 280 | 10 650 | 2 145 | 9 300 | 325 | 1 085 | 300 |
| December | 2 055 | 425 | 1 | | | | | | |

Insurance.**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

*Smith & Youle.*No. 52, Rua 1^o de Março.**THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Phipps Brothers & Co.

No. 16, Rua do Visconde de Inhauma.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

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|---|----------|
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| <i>Conceição</i> | 16th |
| <i>Cid</i> (Loading in Santos)..... | 23rd |
| <i>Flats</i> | 30th |

EXTRA*Donat*..... Jan. 9th*To Southampton:*

| | |
|--|-----------|
| <i>Carder</i> | Jan. 14th |
| <i>Galicia</i> | 21st |
| <i>Thales</i> (Antwerp & Liverpool)..... | 16th |

For Other Ports:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| <i>Hyparchus</i> (River Plate)..... | Jan. 15th |
| <i>Roset</i> | 30th |
| <i>Humboldt</i> (New Orleans)..... | 16th |

To Rio Grande Ports:

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
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|--------|---------|--|
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|---------------------|-------------|
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| Ditto, paid up..... | £ 500,000 |
| Reserve Fund..... | £ 150,000 |

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| | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| Capital..... | £ 1,000,000 |
| Capital paid up..... | £ 500,000 |
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The policy adopted by The Rio News at the outset was that of strict independence and impartiality. The editors had well-grounded convictions on political and economic questions, and as they believed that all such questions had a direct or indirect influence on commercial and financial enterprises they decided to discuss them just as far as their relative importance made it desirable. In this line of policy The Rio News has been successful even beyond all expectations.

With the beginning of its 13th volume (January, 1886) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from them will be made. The Rio News will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question frankly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil. In addition to a large circulation in the United States and Europe, where its commercial reports are much appreciated, The Rio News has a wide circulation throughout Brazil, thus making the paper a valuable advertising medium. The rates charged are 18¢ per inch per quarter, with a reduction of 20% for additional space and time.

TERMS:One year's subscription..... 20\$000
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